### COTTON SCANDAL TO DRAG.

#### Possible Prosecution—Cheatham Ex- Issues Statement of His Share in onerates Price and Hyde.

Washington, July 9 .- Secretary Wilson's disposition of the cotton scandal in his departent scems to have occasioned more dissatisthan the reverse. Indications are that the affair will not down. The former District son says, advised him that a criminal prosecution against the former associate statistician, Mr. Holmes, would not lie, has made a statement this evening, apparently at the instigation of the Department of Justice, which tends to the the evidence which Secretary Wilson submitted to him did not appear to afford ground for criminal prosecution, but intimates that he did not see all of the evidence collected by the Seervice operatives; that he was not conafford ground for a criminal prosecution; that he was asked to consider the case as expeditiously as possible, and that the documents were in his possession only a few hours.

Some officials of the Department of Justice say titute a criminal prosecution he could easily have ascertained that such was warranted. They say that Holmes could be prosecuted for conspiracy, for stealing government documents and for accepting a bribe. While no one appears willing to come out in the open and make arges, there is manifestly a good deal of dissatisfaction because apparently nobody is to be

Theodore H. Price, mentioned in Secretary Wilson's report as having been implicated with came to Washington to-day, and has is attorney made a demand on the ich ifaplicates him (Price). Mr. Price chard Cheatham, in which Mr. Cheatham says that so far as he knows Mr. Price was not imated in the scandal at all. Mr. Cheatham's

Cheatham has determined to go imme distely to Mobile for further consultation with the officers of the Southern Cotton Planters' Association. He said to-day that he had detertake no further action regarding the conclusion and report of Secretary Wilson until he had consulted the association, adding:

It seems to me almost obvious that where there was so much dishonesty it must have been known to more than one official, especially as it has extended over a considerable period of time. However, I have determined to do nothing further for the present, beyond making a comprehensive report to the association of which I have the honor to be secretary. It will remain for that association to determine what, if any, further action should be taken, although I admit that I should suppose that the President would insist on some further probing.

Asked if he believed that further investigations might implicate John Hyde, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Cheatham replied:

No: there is nothing in the evidence whatever which would seem to implicate Mr. Hyde. I be-lieve he was entirely innocent of the "graft" which was being perpetrated in his bureau.

### MR. PRICE'S REQUEST TABLED.

#### Secretary Wilson Says Report Was Work of the Secret Service.

(By The Associated Press.) Washington, July 9.-Secretary Wilson told Mr. Price to-day, as he had told William M. Ivins, Mr. Price's attorney, earlier in the day, that he had no statement to make regarding Mr. Price's protest. The Secretary explained in detail how the matter had been brought to his attention by Mr. Van Riper through Mr. Cheatham, and he had in turn referred it to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, by the officials of which the investigation had been conducted. Their report had been made to him, and he in turn had made it public. What had been made public, therefore, the Secretary explained, was entirely the work of the Secret Service, except that part of his statement which related to the reorganization of the statistician's office. Under these circumstances, he added, he did not feel called on to make an explanation or withdraw anything that had been given out. If Mr. Cheatham saw fit to make a statement regarding the matter, as Mr. Price told the Secretary Mr. Cheatham had, that was very well

The District Attorney, Morgan H. Beach, tonight declined to discuss the question whether any action would be taken by his office in the case. He, however, made the following statement, explaining his action in connection with

Office U. S. Attorney for the District of Co-lumbia, July 9, 1905. On Friday last a report of an investigation conducted for the last month by the Secret Ser-vice division was laid before me by the Secre-tary of Agriculture, with the request that he be speedlly advised whether one Holmes, some time acting statistician of the department, was, on the facts stated in the report, individually liable to criminal prosecution.

On the afternoon of the same day I advised the Secretary that on the case as presented to me no such proceeding would be

defined is the warrant for this statement.

MORGAN H. BEACH.

# WILL ANY ONE BE JAILED? MR. VAN RIPER EXPLAINS.

# Cotton Investigation.

sistance of an attorney, at the same time replying

hole bureau, further to say that the facts and the persons, and the war in which these names came to me, I gave to Mr. Wilson noe, to assist him as a public officer in trge of his duties and to get at the exact a very disgraceful situation, and I regret that he was a public of the control o

acquaintance with the man Haas, mentioned in the report of Secretary Wilson, he did not know where said he thought Haas's first name was Moses, and the Statistical Bureau of the Agricultural Department in Washington. It was the understanding he said, that Haas was the person through whom oureau at Washington, conveyed secret informa-

"It isn't true," Mr. Van Riper said, "that I ever paid \$73,000, or any part of that sum, to Holmes Mr. Van Riper said he wanted to correct some

a reply to Secretary Wilson's report regarding

One of the reasons given by Mr. Wilson in the quoted interview why the June report was correct is because Mr. Hyde personally prepared it. I would like to ask Mr. Wilson if Mr. Hyde did not personally prepare other reports, or at least have gradit for prayadage them since his last woos.

would like to ask Mr. Wilson if Mr. Hyde did not personally prepare other reports, or at least have credit for preparing them, since his last vavation, in 1906. In the published report a great deal of stress has been leid upon the fact that the reports of State agents were changed by said agents, or by some one in the department, during 1903. It does not seem to me nearly as important for the public to know regarding the reports so far back as 1906 as those of recent date. As a matter of fact, all the evidence furnished the Secretary by Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, refers to recent operations, and if figures were doctored as far back as 1901, it is evident that the same thing has been going on for a long time.

As a matter of fact, I know, and I so informed Mr. Wilson, that plans were laid far in advance to secure a misleading report on June 3, 1905, which report, because of its announcing the acreage planted, is one of the most important of the year, and the acreage given by the government on that date is used therefore throughout the entire year as a lasts upon which to compute the possible crop. Now, if the acreage reduction showed only 11½ per cent, it means a total area planted to cotton of 2,120,000 acres. On the other hand, if the reduction be 18 per cent, it would mean a total area of only a little over 25,000,000 acres, which, based on the average yield an acre for the last ten years, would mean a total crop of only a little over 5,000,000 acres, which, based on the average, and that the conditions on July 3 were also average conditions, which is not a fact, as the July report indicated a condition of 7 per cent less than the average, figured on this basis the crop would be even less than 9,000,000 hales, and with a drouth or early frost would be cut still shorter. What this means to the cotton trade will be fully appreciated by those interested, and I am only using the figures here to further illustrate the importance of having a truthful acreage report for

ACREAGE FIGURES UNTRUSTWORTHY.

ACREAGE FIGURES UNTRUSTWORTHY.

I have been assured from an authoritative source that the recent investigation of the records in the statistical bureau of the Agricultural Department showed that the various reports which were sent in to be used in the June 3 government report had been improperly dealt with, and, from what I know of the plans formed prior to that time, there is every reason to believe that the acreage figures given as of June 2 were unreliable, and indicated a much larger acreage of cotton planted than actually existed at that time.

Mr. Wilson says in his published interview that the June 3 report was made up by Mr. Hyde himself and was correct as representing the best judgment of the official statisticians. What I would like to impress upon the mind of the Secretary and of the public is the fact that all of these reports are founded upon the judgment of the statisticians, or some one of them, who is supposed to be disinterested in market operations. As a matter of fact, the investigation has shown that Mr. Holmes practically prepared all of the recent reports prior to his suspension, and that Mr. Hyde had very little to do with the detail work or the preparation of the same, but that Mr. Holmes's judgment was allowed to prevail to a certain extent in that bureau, and yet the figures announced from time to time at a certain hour and certain minute of the day of such great importance are printed as government official reports, while, according to their admissions, they are merely the judgment of some man or set of men in that bureau, and made up on no scientific basis or from facts.

Mr. Hyde's personal statement made before Congress intentions as so to lean toward the other extens: that the that the reports are made up through reports received through a set of people, some of whom were classified as ultra-conservative, and others as any to lean toward the other extens: that the various sets of figures, received by his department, instead of making an average, merely used his judgment on making

OTHER REPORTS DISAGREED.

OTHER REPORTS DISAGREED.

I wish to call attention to another fact which goes to prove my statement that the acreage figures as to the manner in which the investigation of apossible criminal conspiracy. I was not consuited, any suggestion from me in the then juncture as to either subject would have been an improper intrusion upon the administrative of the Sceretary.

It is the duty of the District Attorney, on combining the month of June, yet the duty of the District Attorney, on combining regularly lodged or without compaint when the facts within his own knowledge fairly warrant such a course, to present to the grand far and large slightly arrant such a course, to present to the grand far and large slightly to avoid the slightest encroachment on the facts within his own knowledge fairly warrant such a course, to present to the grand far and showed on improvement when the facts within his own knowledge fairly warrant such a course, to present to the grand far and showed an improvement during the month of June, yet the duty of the District Attorney, on combining the country of July 2, issued without the government report of July 2, issued without the condition should have been higher than 7, which were the official figures given on July 3, province of the sick man, volunteered to go with him. Greatly extrant such a course, to present to the grand when the facts within his own the Long Island College.

Man Expired by Sickness and Extreme Heat,

Man Expired by Chickness and Extreme Heat,

While on his way to the Long Island College with the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition report was a called and any suggestion from the June, yet t

# may be misunderstood or that the connection of my office with the subject may not be clearly defined is the warrant for this statement. History of the War in a Nutshell. SEEK FUSION WITH C. U. INDIANA'S VICE CRUSADE.

#### The Causes, Results, Cost and Chronology of the Struggle in the Far East.

OF THE COMMANDERS.

RUSSIAN.

brarrelled with Kuropatkin and resigned crived at the front too late to serve.

prisoner. ded, but resumed comman4. ded and held prisoner.

unded, but resumed command.

JAPANESE

MONEY AND SHIPS,

LESSONS FOR THE WORLD.

PREPAREDNESS, eral Board, U.S. N. "The great, all embracing lesson to be learned from the war is summed up in the one word preparation," "-(Major O. M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, U.S. A.

To's and 80's, to less than 3 per cent.

What is practically absolute secrecy can be maintained, even against present day journalistic enterprise, such secrecy being an imsecrety mensely important factor in success ful strategy.

First—Russia's policy of playing fast and loose with her promises as to the evacuation of Manchuria, whereby China's soverther and the control of the evacuation of Manchuria whereby China's soverther the commercial rights therein of the rest of the world seriously threatened. Second—Russia's refusal to recognize Japan's paramount interests in Corea, and her own "diplomatic" moves in that peninsula looking toward treaty rights under which she might gain control of the port of Fusun, the more northern harbors of Vladivostok and Port Arthur having proved less serviceable than had been anticipated. Third—Japan's seven-year-old grudge against Russia for ousting her from Port Arthur at the close of her contest with China, and (also Russia's fatal ignorance of Japan's preparedness and her over-confidence in her own strength.

First—Japan has reacquired control of Corea, establishing a protectorate and appointing an American, Durham White Stether the strength of the possession of Port Arthur and the Liao-Tung peninsula and of so much of Manchuria as will warrant its return to China, with "open doors" to the trade of the world. Third—International law has gallned a clearer knowledge than has before been had of what constitutes "contraband of war" and

#### CHRONOLOGY.

ì			1903.
	July	28	Opening of diplomatic correspondence between Japan and Russia, relative to the Manchurian and Corean situation.
			1904.
	Feb. Feb.	7	Diplomatic relations broken off.  Japanese troops occupy Masanpho, Corea.
	Feb.	8.,,,,,,	Gunboat Korietz fires first shot of the war, off Chemulpo, Togo attacks the
	Feb.	9	Port Arthur fleet. Variag and Korietz sunk. Japanese troops land at Chemulpo.
	Feb.	10	The Char declares war. Japanese oc-
	Feb.	11	The Mikado declares war. United States announces neutrality. A Jap- snese merchantman sunk by Vladi- vostok fleet.
	Feb.	28	Skirmish at Ping-Yang; first land ac-
	Mch. Mch.	8	.Kamimura bombards Vladivostok. .Makaroff takes command at Port Ar-
	Mch.	27	thur. Kuropatkin reaches Moukden, Kuropatkin reaches Wiju, on the Yalu. Mukkaroff goes down with the Petro- naviovsk, during a sortic from Port Arthur.
	America	- 90	Wheelerston sanadron sinks the trans-

Shan Hill, the first of June 27-29.

WHAT THE WAR HAS COST IN MEN

attack East Kikwan forts and r Hillung Shan an destroyer Rostoropny escapes he-Poo with dispatches, and is a up to avoid capture, sing of 203-Metre Hill. nese fire destroys Port Arthur deel permanent breach made in Por

June 3. Enquiet with three cruisers reaches Manilg, vessels interned.

June 9. President Roosevelt opens diplomatic correspondence with the fighting powers, looking to peace.

June 11. Russia and Japan piedge themselves to

DETAILED FACTS AND FIGURES OF MOST IMPORTANT ACTIONS.

(February 8 and 9.) Togo and Uriu commanding the Japanese and Alexieff the Russians. Russia PORT ARTHUR AND 7 dissibled; the Japanese and Alexieff the Russians. Russia PORT ARTHUR AND 7 dissibled; the Japanese Sunk. The victories gave Japan the command of Fir Eastern waters. (May 1.) The Japanese, under Kuroki, defeated the Russians under Zassallten, thus opening the way to the invasion of Manchu-YALU RIVER. In Seventy one thousand five hundred men were engaged, the casualties being 3,196 Russians to 1,039 Japanese.

casualties being 3.196 Russiars to 1.039 Japanese.

(May 26.) This victory of the Japanese, under Oku, cut Port Arthur off from the north. One hundred and forty thousand NAN-SHAN HILL men were engaged, the casuand Kin-Chow, alties amounting to 1.704 Russians and 3.500 Japanese.

(June 14 and 15.) Stakethers attempt to reenforce the Port Arthur garrison was defeated by Oku, the former losing 4.635 WAFANG KAC, men and the latter 1,120. One hundred and twenty thousand were engaged.

(August 26 to September 4.) The first general conflict between the two entire armies, Kuropathin and Oyama commanding in LIAO-YANC. person. Of the 420,000 men engaged the Russian casualities are given at 22,056 and the Japanese at 17,539. The victory lay with Japan. Kuropatkin's retreat to Moukden was masterly

(October 11 to 21.) A second contest between the same commanders and forces as at Liao-Yang resulted in another virtual draw. SHA RIVER, although the Russians were com-pelled to continue their refreat. Total casualties, 83,747—67,868 Russians and 15,879 Januarese.

Total casualties, 83,747—67,868 Russians and 15,879
Japinesec.

(November 30.) The bloodlest of the conflicts waged about Port Arthur, the Japanese victory leading directly to the later 203-METRE HILL surrender of the town. The Russians lost in killed and wounded about three thousand men, the Japanese fully five times as many.

Isolated on May 14, 1994; surrendered January 2, 1995; a siege of 232 days. The garrison (43,632 men with 778 guns) was com-PORT-ARTHUR, manded by Stoessel; the attacking force (87,992 men, with 688 guns) by Nogi. From August 19-31 distinct attacks were made and 3 sorties; the fightings was practically continuous. The total casualties have been given as Russian, 32,745. Japanese, 37,480. Russia surrendered 24,239 men, 545 guns, 82,670 shells, 127 tons of powder, 35,252 rifles, 2,266,800 cartridges and 1,920 horses. The victory had cost Japan about \$190,000,000, while the Russian financial loss, including the value of the destroyed fleet, was not less than half again as much. Considered as a demonstration of the pitch to which human fortitude and valor may be carried, the siege of Port Arthur reflects the highest credit on both the defenders and the assailants and is des-

in hand, that the acreage report of June 3 was also unreliable? It would, therefore, seem to be the

DIES ON WAY TO HOSPITAL

# PHYSICIAN DIES SUSPICIOUSLY.

SEA FIGHTING.

#### Opiates May Have Caused End of Troy Man in Denver.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Denver, July 9.—Dr. Charles Darius Rogers was found dead in his room in the Leonard rooming house yesterday. A glass containing ether and morphine was found near the bed. Friends say that this was a medicine which he had been taking for stomach trouble,

Dr. Rogers came here two months ago from Troy, N. Y., leaving a wife and two children in that city. He had taken the Keeley cure, but his old habit of drinking overcame him again, and for a week or ten days previous to his death he had been drinking heavily. It is probable that he died from an overdose of opiates which he administered to himself as a cure for nervousness. Suggesting suicide are two slips of paper, on which he had written "The wages of sin is death" and "To-morrow would be sweet if we could but kill yesterday." He was the son of J. D. Rogers, of Troy. The summer home of the father is in Round Lake, and he is there spending his vocation. He was apprised of the death, and sent instructions to send the body to Troy.

#### Republicans Will Not Permit Tammany Alliances, However.

The first real activity in the approaching camast is concerned, will be manifested this week. HUN RIVER (SANDEPAS). army cost him 12.000 men, with a loss to his enemy of but Odell has been busy familiarizing himself with the 5,000; 150,000 were engaged.

(February 24 to March 12.) The greatest of the land actions of the war, Oyama and Kuropatkin again facing each other with forces MOUKDEN. of from 790,000 to 800,000, engaged along a front extending from 60 to 100 miles. Japan's cusualties amounted to 41,222, those of Russia to nearly 90,000. Forty thousand Russian prisoners were taken. Oyama's spoils included 60 guns, 200,000 shells, 60,000 rifles, 25,000,000 rifle cartridges, 2,000 horses, 350,000 bushels of grain and fodder and 1,000,000 bread rations. In the numbers engaged in extent of the field, in the duration of the struggle and in the magnitude of the losses Moukden so far overstudows all previous battles of which we have definite information, from Marathon to Sedun, as to stand in a class by itself. It gives Cyama rank as a strategist of the first order. It confirms the impression that Kuropatkin, with his habit of preparing for retreat before going into battle, is not a great commander. Above all, it proves the superiority of the Javan. lling. Within the next three weeks there will be egistration lists, and plans will be made for a ystematic campaign.

The Republican organization, it was learned yes-erday, is not taking an independent stand. Or other hand, there is a sincere and honest desire for fusion. The attitude of the Citizens Union an expressed determination to be patient and exhaust every possible effort to bring about fusion before running a straight ticket. In fact, the or-ganization leaders are ready to concede practically verything but the complete emasculation and subserviency of Republican ideas and principles.

There is only one absolute condition made by the o alliance with Tammany Hall. In past campaigns against Tammany. If the leaders of che against Tammany. If the leaders of Citizens Union desire to indorse Tammany this fall any fusion with this organizan will be impossible. The Republican leader int out that the Citizens Union was conceived the idea largely of destroying Tammany fatt and dishonest system of government. So hit has this feeling against Tammany been in the titlat when Edward M Grout and President ness accepted Tammany nominations two years the Citizens Union took the initiative in this descripts them.

forcibly ejecting them from the Citizens Union ticket.

Within the present week William Halpin, president of the Republican County Committee, will reply to the Chrizens Union's last letter to the Republican organization. He will point out the absolute impossibility of alliance with any organization in any way condoning Tammany or supporting any or all of its nominees. His letter will be courteous and conclinatory, and every effort will be made to bring about a better understanding whereby the Republican organization and the Citizens Union can work in accord against Tammany. If there is no fusion, the Republican leaders assert, it will not be because they will not have tried to effect it. Mr. Odell will be at headquarters to-day and practically every day this week. REPUTATIONS MADE AND LOST-A ROLL

### C. U. REVIEWS YEAR'S LEGISLATION.

#### Report of Committee Declares Majority of Bills Passed Unnecessary. The Citizens Union has made public another ex-

tended report, covering the work of the recent legislature, as observed by its committee at Almef of staff has planned all campaigns on the battles at the Yalu and Mao-Tien ss, and turned Kuropatkin's left flank tor of Port Arthur. any, which contains a large number of figures and some facts concerning the character of legisation, as well as its quantity and source. Men-tion is made of the total number of bills introluced, which was 2,600, 760 of which became laws. They are divided into local and general bills, 1,730 eing local. Of these, \$12 affected New-York City. Of those measures of local bearing, 740 were introfuced by representatives of the city; that is, more than 91 per cent, as against less than 9 per cent ntroduced by rural and up-State members. Of the ills affecting the city introduced by up-State worst, including the Steinway Tunnel bill of Sencor raines, the Amsterdam-ave. "grab" of Asemblyman Bedell, the Yaie Pension bill, the Monbe bill attacking the fireproof tenement law, and
the two Steinway bills of Senator Goodsell.

In discussing the 79 bills affecting New-York
and introduced by local representatives, the report
eclares that a large share are unnecessary, and
hat at least half of the propositions included in
his list of bills last session covered points where
the authority of the local officials was adequate,
and in the majority of cases in the remaining half
roposed things the city would be just as well off
ithout. In dealing with this latter division emhasis is laid on the number which are salary

### UNIONS' HEAVY LOSSES.

#### State Report Shows Decrease of 17,414 in Membership.

Albany, July 9.-In its quarterly bulletin, which The Japanese hospital service has proved that the high percentages of sickness during past wars are unnecessary, as they HOSPITAL SERVICE. have cut such percentages, running into the s the first that covers a period since Commissioner Sherman took office, the State Department of Labor speaks of the disastrous effects of recent strikes upon the labor organizations that prosecuted them. It says:

The failure of the strike on the rapid transit system in New-York resulted in the disruption of unions embracing a membership of more than four thousand men, that of the glaziers was followed by the dissolution of a union of five hundred men, while the disputes in the Fulton County glove manufacture also caused very large losses. In some industries trade has only recently recovered from the recent depression, which greatly weakened the workmen's organizations. Thus, the Schenectady unions lost is per cent of their members between October 1, 1994, and April 1, 1996, while Syracuse was the only large city in which unionism made any gain in number of adherents. In the six months specified 165 organizations in this State dissolved, and twenty more amaigamated with other unions of the same trade. On the other hand, only 99 new unions were organized, causing a net decrease of 85 and leaving 2,418 organizations in existence at the end of March. The aggregate number of members of unions was then 31,322, signifying a net decrease of 17,414 since September.

While the decrease in organizations was principal centres of industry. New-York City lost 3,741, or 34 per cent of its membership, but still has 26, 978 unionists: Buffalo has 184 unions and 3,158 members; Rochester, 91 unions and 12,150 members, a decrease of 125, or a4 per cent; Troy, 55 unions and 5,169 members, a decrease of 525, or a4 per cent; Troy, 55 unions and 5,169 members, a loss of 1,012 ful strategy.

The Russian soldier has at last had the opportunity of comparing for himself the enormous benefits derived from good government effits derived from good government tion, personal freedom, honest administration and intelligent leadership with all the opposite vices and faults as rampant in the Russian system.

LAND FIGHTING. "Team work" in armies is a matter of primary importance, as was proved by the perfect co-operation of the three Japanese "TEAM WORK" armies operating scores of miles apart. miles apart.

The present quick firing, long range rife makes short range battles, increases the amount of fighting by night, and re-establishes the bayonet as a serviceable weapons.

The return of the hand grenade and small body shield to warfare as both were used by the Japaneras with the same of the assaulting party as a valuable component of as a valuable component of No fortification, however constructed, can successfully hold out against a direct assault by an enemy careless of death, with a van of skilled miners and the free use of dynamite.

Speaking of the progress toward shorter working

Eleven-inch howitzers designed for high angle firing, can be utilized in slege operations so effectively as to force capitulation. "Your big howitzers determined the fall of Port Arthur."—(Stoessel. while the bakers, in their trade unions, are now struggling to maintain the ten-hour day first established by legislation, workmen in other trades are enjoying the nine-hour day, and are mow moving toward the eight-hour day, and are mow moving toward the eight-hour day, and are mow moving toward the eight-hour day, and are mow moving toward the state of the second work more than eight hours a day, and in the building industry of New-York City the forty-four-hour week is almost universal. Within the last few years the printers have reduced the daily working hours from ten to nine, and are now moving rapidly toward eight hours. The impetus toward this reduction came through the introduction of typesetting machines, which enabled the workmen to maintain production while working a shorter time. Very few printers, either machine operators or hand compositors, employed in daily newspapers offices now work more than eight hours a day, and the eight-hour day has been introduced in a great many weekly newspaper and oook and job offices. Quite recently joint trade agreements have been signed by union printers and their employers (in Troy, Binghamton, Ithaca and other places) which provide for the adoption of the eight-hour day on January 1, 1996, the day on which the union printers have voted to institute the eight-hour schedule throughout the United States. Balloons for war use have failed signally, while FIELD 'PHONES AND BALLOONS. the field teleph on e has proved Among the main causes of the long defence at Port Arthur were barbed wire and search and Star lights. BARBED WIRE AND SEARCH AND STAR LIGHTS. played a promithe great land battles of the war. Battleships and torpedo boats have demonstrated their efficiency as compo-formed boats. Will probably continue to bold their former relative places in the navies of the world. The value of destroyers has been rendered doubtful, their main use, appar DESTROYERS, ently, being as dispatch boats.

## MORE CLOAKMAKERS MAY STRIKE.

Strikes of children's cloak makers, numbering about two thousand, are scheduled for this week in a number of shops, to enforce demands for an increase of wages and recognition of the Children's increase of wages Union. Benjamin Schlessinger. Cloak Makers Union. Benjamin Schlessinger. New-York manager of the International Women's Garment Workers' Union, with which the Children's Cloak Makers' Union is affiliated, said yesterday that about four thousand children's cloak makers who struck last week to enforce these demands won their strike and are now at work. He added:

Altogether there are about ten thousand chil-dren's cloak makers in this city who have made these demands. Shop meetings will be held by the remaining four thousand this week to arrange for soing on strike in all shops where the demands are

C. F. U. ATTACKS KNIGHTS OF LABOR. The Central Federated Union, which holds a general charter from the American Federation of Labor took drastic steps against the Knights of Labor assemblies represented in that body yes-terday, by indersing a resolution of the general

#### Governor Hanly Active in Fight Against Lawbreakers.

Indianapolis. July 9 (Special).-The Good Citizens League, the Anti-Saloon League and the various other civic societies which have existed in Indians or several years, and all of whom are be no triffing. The Governor shows both in words against evil, and his power will be exe

Though the laws against all species of gamble have been on the statute books for a half century they were never enforced as they are being now they are demanded. When police officers refuse to close saloons on Sunday and after Il o'clock at since the question came up three months ago, and not in the history of Indiana has there been a time when the law and order people felt so sanguine of success and the disorderly element was so ther-

While lawabiding citizens looked upon the open defiance of the law at the racetrack near this city as a civic disgrace, they are now convinced that it was the best thing that could have happened to the State because of the suggestions that came out of it. When the citizens' committee called upon the of bookmakers they found him already engrossed with statutes on gambling. He informed the com-mittee that the solution of the problem lay with hem, and that to proceed to correct method to pursue. He offered to lend the erence impeachment proceedings were decided pon. The mere announcement that this course would be pursued sent the Sheriff and his deputies

The Governor's suggestion was an eye opener to which the police boards are appointed by him he can enforce the law, but in this city, Evanaville, Fort Wayne. Terre Haute and others operating under special charters he has no power to remove from office. In such cases, however, when the gambling laws and saloon laws are not enforced the crusaders will proceed against the executive authorities by impeachment. The law is so plain and the method so simple that those who consulted the Governor wonder why such

### ROBBED IN POLICE COURT.

## Complainant Disappears When Arrest Is Made on His Charge.

A spectator in the Yorkville police court yesterday complained to the court policemen that pocket had been robbed of \$100 while he was sitting on one of the benches.

Detective Byrnes, of the East 67th-st. station. overheard the man telling the policeman that he had been robbed, and, looking over the room, discovered a young man whom he alleged was a pickpocket sitting near where the man who complained that he had lost the money had been

seated.

Calling the young man out in the hall, the detective asked him what he was doing there. The man responded that it was none of his business, and, it was alleged by the detective, called him a vile name. Grabbing him by the collar, Byrnes took him into the "pen" and then tried to find the man who had complained, out tried to find the man who had complained, out

he had vanished.

When arraigned, the prisoner said he was Henry Shapiro, of No. 64 Rivington-st. He told the court he had come into the courtroom to pay the fine of a friend of his that had been arrested, and knew nothing about the loss of the \$100. "You don't take me for a fool, do you?" said Shapiro to the magistrate, "to try and do anything like that here?"

The detectives could find no trace of the \$100, and the magistrate ordered that a charge of disorderly conduct be made against the prisoner, and he then fined him \$5.

## SAN JUAN UNIONS BUSY.

## Town in Ferment Over Strike in Docks-Much Trouble Recently.

San Juan. P. R., July 4 (Special).—San Juan has been in a ferment for ten days over a walkout by the men employed in loading and unloading the vessels of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. These men were receiving fifteen cents an hour and demanded twenty-five cents. with forty cents an hour on holidays and Sundays. General Manager Latimer declined to accede and the men struck without further warning or cor sultation.

The steamer Ponce was being unloaded and the striking longshoremen felt that they had the com-pany at their mercy. But Mr. Latimer immediately dispatched the steamer Porto Rico to Ponce, to bring back 100 laborers from that city to take the place of the strikers, arrangements having been made by telegraph. The Porto Rico arrived been made by telegraph. The Porto Rico arrived on Tuesday night, and the men went to work as acon as they reached here, with the result that the Ponce was able to sail on Wednesday night. It is the intention of the steamship company to employ the Poncenians regularly, and to care for them on board the Porto Rico.

Acting Governor Post promptly furnished ample police protection at the steamship pier, but the strikers offered no violence. The San Juan teamsters next struck from sympathy, complicating the situation by refusing to hand cooks. Thus the merchants have suffered considerable loss by delay.

Public temper has been tried by the recent sugar strikes, cigarmen's strikes and others, and the agitators are blamed for the trouble.

The American Federation of Labor now cluims a membership of 18000 in 125 unions in the island. At a convention of delegates, from these unions, held last week in Mayaguez, a proposition to organize as a political parry was opposed by Santiago Iglesius, head of the Federation, and was beaten.

# DOG SCARE ON NEW BRIDGE.

#### Animal Causes Panie in Crowd-Patrolman Kills It.

Williamsburg Bridge was at its height yesterday afternoon a yellow dog, frothing at the mouth and snapping victously at those it came near, caused a panic among those waiting for cars. The dog was

# While the crush at the Manhattan end of the

first seen coming down the north roadway of the bridge, having come over the structure from Will-

Labor assemblies represented in that body yesterday, by indorsing a resolution of the general executive committee of the Central Federated Union, giving the Knights innety days to leave the Knights an innety days to leave the Knights of Labor or stand suspended by the Central Federated Union.